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MONDAY, *April* 12, 1773.

DANVERS, March 1, 1773.

To the Committee of Correspondence of the Town of BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeable to the Desire of the Town of Danvers, *we have sent you inclosed, the Resolves of said Town, in Consequence of a Circular Letter from the Town of* Boston. *And are, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servants,*

Samuel Holten, jun.
Tarrant Putnam, jun.

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Danvers, *legally assembled by adjournment, the 1st Day of February, 1773, taking into consideration the unhappy Situation of our Civil Privileges, proceeded to pass the following Resolves, (viz.)*

I. THAT we will use our utmost endeavours that all constitutional laws are strictly adhered to, and faithfully executed, believing that next to our duty to God, loyalty to our king (in a constitutional way) is required in order to the well being of the community.

II. That when government becomes tyrannical and oppressive, we hold ourselves bound in duty to ourselves and posterity to use every lawful method to check the same, least it deprive the subject of every privilege that is valuable.

III. That it is the opinion of this town, that the rights of the colonists in general, and this province in particular, have of late been greatly infringed upon by the mother country by unconstitutional measures, which have been adopted by the ministry, tending wholly to overthrow our civil privileges, particularly in assuming the power of legislation for the colonists, in raising a revenue in the colonies without their consent, in creating a number of officers unknown in the charter, and invesling such officers with powers wholly unconstitutional, and destructive to the liberties we have a right to enjoy as Englishmen, in rendering the governor independent of the general assembly for his support, and by instructions from the court of great Britain, the first branch of our legislature has so far forgot his duty to the province, as that he hath refused his consent to an act, imposing a tax for the necessary support of government, unless certain persons pointed out by the ministry were exempted from paying their just proportion of said taxes, and hath given up the chief fortress of the province (Castle William) in the hands of troops, over whom he declared he had no controul, in extending the power of the courts of vice admiralty to such a degree as deprives the people of the colonies (in a great measure) of their inestimable right of trials by juries, and in that we have reason to fear (from information) the judges of the superiour court, &c. are rendered independant of the people for their salaries.

IV. That an act of parliament, intitled an act for the better preservation of his majesty's dock-yards, &c. &c. (in consequence of which, commissioners have been appointed, to inquire after the persons concerned in burning his majesty's schooner the Gaspee at Providence) has greatly alarmed us, tho' we are very far from pretending to justify the act, yet we apprehend such methods very extraordinary, as constitution has made provision for the punishment of such offenders—by all which it appears to us, that in consequence of some unguarded conduct of particular persons, the colonies in general and this province in particular, are for our loyalty, constantly receiving the punishment due to rebellion only.

V. That we will use all lawful endeavours for recovering, maintaining, preserving the invaluable rights and privileges of this people, and stand ready (if need be) to risque our lives and fortunes in defence of those liberties which our forefathers purchased at so dear a rate.

VI. That the inhabitants of this town do hereby instruct their representative, that he use his influence, in the great and general court or assembly of this province, and in a constitutional way earnestly contend for the just rights and privileges of the people, that they may be handed down inviolate to the latest posterity, and as this depends in a great measure on the steady, firm and united endeavours of all the provinces on the continent, we further instruct him to use his influence that a strict union and correspondence be cultivated and preserved between the same, and that they unitedly petition his majesty and parliament for the redress of all our publick grievances: we further instruct him by no means to consent to give up any of our privileges whether derived from nature or charter, which we have as just a right to enjoy as any of the inhabitants of Great Britain: also that he use his endeavours that ample and honorable salaries be granted to his excellency the governor and to the honorable judges of the superior court, &c. adequate to their respective dignities.

The foregoing was put to vote paragraph by paragraph, and they all past in the affirmative.

Voted, That a committee of three men be appointed to correspond with the committee of correspondence of the town of Boston, and other towns in this province as occasion shall or may require.

Voted Doctor Samuel Holten be one said committee.

Voted Tarrant Putnam Jun. be one of said committee.

Voted Capt. William Shillabar be one of said committee.

Voted that the above committee be desired to send an attested copy of the resolves of this town to the committee of correspondence of the town of Boston.

The foregoing is a true copy, as appears on Record. Examin'd.

Attest. GIDEON PUTNAM, T. Clerk.
Danvers, February 4th, 1773.

The following we had prepared for the Press three Weeks ago, but have been obliged to omit it for want of Room.

Plimouth, March 15th 1773.

TO THE FRIEND TO PEACE.

A Consciousness that your last production was written so much in the spirit of Billingsgate as not to merit a serious answer, might induce you to advise me not to write one; nor should I have attempted it had you kept clear of a practice too common even among your betters, I mean lying. My only design is to expose your falsehoods, to give a specimen of your superlative talents at argumentation, and leave you to cultivate peace by your defamatory publications.

The first instance is in regard to the Plymouth petition.(3) You in imitation of J. H. have asserted that several of the respectable inhabitants of Plimouth refused to sign it. This I deny, and defy either of you to prove the contrary. What you say of constant report, and your unerring information, will not avail with the publick, they have had too frequent proofs of the legerdemain and tergiversations of the writers in the court paper; which has never been remarkable for being the vehicle of unerring information. The next thing is your saying, that I supposed that all the towns southward of Plimouth would have meetings, which you observe, "is an egregious mistake tho it may deserve a milder name than falsehood." Now, Sir, I never supposed any such thing, nor have I said any thing that can give the least ground for you to suppose that this was my judgment. "This is not only a phantom of an overheated imagination, but indicates a heart so malevolent as must sink you into the lowest depth of infamy; the tenderest feelings of humanity will hardly find any reserve for charity."

I shall now consider the masterly reasoning of this judicious peace maker. A man is charged with inconsistency in his principles for being an advocate for religious and not for civil liberty. This inconsistency is shewn from the indissoluble connexion there is between them. Upon this the friend to peace refines. If says he there is an indidoluble connexion between civil and religious liberty, a man that is a friend to one, is by this connexion naturally and consequently a friend to the other; so that allowing him possessed of a disposition favourable to one, is acknowledging him possessed of a disposition equally favourable to the other. Your zeal has certainly transported you beyond the bounds of common sense; for according to this logical arrangement, no man can be proved inconsistent in his principles: Whatever doctrine a man holds (says the friend to peace) he naturally and consequently holds all the doctrines which are connected with it, tho he absolutely disavows them, and cannot see the connection.

And now methinks if the idol, at whose shrine all men of your stamp offer'd incense, has not extinguished in your breast every manly principle, you must feel some compunction of heart, for these are repeated instances of disingenuity.

I can with great patience hear the charges of folly, impudence, prevarication, &c. when I see men wantonly charged with the same, whose glorious efforts in behalf of their country have impeded the progress of that system of despotism, pregnant with every species of calamity. And having mens conscia recti, am as well satisfied with my vassal employment," as the friend to peace courting the smiles of power, perhaps with the additional happy circumstance of a lucrative post.

"A wit's a feather, a chief's a rod,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

From the lover of truth and his country.

N. B. No farther notice will be taken of any scurrilous remarks.

Martin Bicker,

At the Red Flag, near the Conduit, Boston,

ACQUAINTS the Public that he has undertaken the Business of a BROKER,—and to receive in all sorts of English and French Goods, Woolen Furniture, &c. &c.—And also engage to raise the Cash for such Goods delivered him for Sale, with as quick Dispatch and to as good Advantage as can be done at any Vendue whatsoever.

Although his Books are not liable to Inspection, the Public may rest assured that no Goods will be received by him of any Servants or Minors.

Those Gentlemen that please to favour him with their Commands may depend that Punctuality and Honour will be strictly observed.

☞ He has for Sale a Variety of English and other Goods, which may be had as cheap as at any

VENDUE.

John & Eleanor Druitt,

Acquaint their Friends and the Publick,

That they continue keeping School in the former Place within a few Doors of Concert-Hall, in Orange-Tree Street.

ELEANOR DRUITT teaches French grammatically, likewise the following Needle-Works, viz.

Point, Brussells, Dresden, Tambore, Sprigging, Tapestry, Embroidery, diaper and plain Darnings, Frenchquilting, Cat-gut, Knitting, Marking and plain-Work; these several Works in all their various Sorts.

She draws, and does all manner of nice Work for Ladies, on the most moderate Terms and shortest Notice.

JOHN DRUITT teaches Writing and Arithmetick, and means for the Convenience of young Ladies, not to take Boys.—He will likewise take particular Care of their Reading and Orthography.

He attends from 6 in the Morning till 6 in the Afternoon.

They return their most grateful Thanks to those who have already encouraged them, and assure the Publick there shall be no Pains spared to merit their good Esteem.

Boston, March 25th, 1773.

The Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Curtis*, late of Roxbury, Hatter, deceased, desires all Persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate Payment; And all Persons who have any Demands on said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts to the Administrator, in order for Adjustment. JOSHUA LORING.

Roxbury April 10th, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm containing about 150 Acres, 30 Acres of it Meadow, with a young Orchard that will make 20 Barrels of Cyder a Year, a good House and Barn, a Forge with 2 Fires but 5 Years old, Block Shop, Grist Mill and Saw Mill in good Repair, on an excellent Stream. Inquire of Doctor John Taylor of Lunenburg and know further.

See their names pa. 1087. ✓ See the Letter pa. 1117 ‡ See List of Violations, pa. 1100 ~ See the Chapter pa. 1077. Vol. 2.) vid pa. 508. Vol. 3 — ¶ see Index Vol. 3 under Castle. ✓ vid pa. 61, Vol. 3. ⁂ vid. Index under Judges (1) see pa. 176 × See Index under Commissioners. (2) see pa. 97–101 –

BOSTON, April 6, 1773.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of distinction in Virginia, to his Friend in this Town, dated March 14th, 1773.

"I RECEIVED the papers you sent me, and am much obliged to you for them, our assembly sitting a few days after, they were of use to us. You will see by the enclosed Resolutions the true sentiments of this colony, and that we are endeavouring to bring our sister colonies into the strictest union with us, that we may RESENT in one body any steps that may be taken by administration to deprive Any One of us of the least particle of our rights & liberties; we should have done more but we could procure nothing but news paper accounts of the proceedings in Rhode-Island. I hope we shall not be thus kept in the dark for the future, and that we shall have from the different Committees the earliest intelligence of any motion that may be made by the TYRANTS in England to carry their INFERNAL purposes of enslaving us into execution; I dare venture to assure you the strictest attention will be given on our parts to these grand points."

Extract of the House of Burgesses, in Virginia March, 1773.

"WHEREAS the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects in this colony have been much disturbed by various rumours and reports of proceedings tending to deprive them of their ancient, legal and constitutional rights.

"And whereas the affairs of this colony are frequently connected with those of Great-Britain, as well as of the neighbouring colonies, which renders a communication of sentiments necessary, in order therefore to remove the unsasiness and to quiet the minds of the people, as well as for the other good purposes above mentioned.

"Be it *resolved*, That a standing committee of correspondence and inquiry be appointed, to consist of eleven persons, viz. the honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq; Robert Carter Nicholas, Richard Bland, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Dudley Digges, Dabney Carr, Archibald Cary, and Thomas Jefferson, Esqrs; any six of whom to be a committee, whose business it shall be to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all such acts and resolutions of the British parliament or proceedings of administration, as may relate to, or affect the British colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our sister colonies, respecting these important considerations, and the results of such their proceedings from time to time to lay before this house.

"*Resolved*, That it be an instruction to the said committee, that they do, without delay, inform themselves particularly of the principles and authority, on which was constituted a court of inquiry, said to have been lately held in Rhode-Island, with powers to transport persons accused of offences committed in America, to places beyond the seas to be tried. *

"*Resolved*, That the Speaker of this House do transmit to the Speakers of the different assemblies of the British colonies on this continent, copies of the said resolutions, and desire they will lay them before their respective assemblies, and request them to appoint some person or persons of their respective bodies to communicate from time to time with the said committee.

* The Votes and Proceedings of the Town of Boston, and News-Papers, containing the Governor's Speeches, and the Answers of the two Houses.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

PERHAPS no Measure that has been taken by the Town of Boston during our present Struggles for Liberty, has thwarted the designs of our enemies more than their Votes and Proceedings on the 20th of November last.(2) If we take a Retrospect of two or three Years past, we shall find that what our "*pretended* patriots," as they were stiled in the Court Gazette, so zealously forewarn'd us of, has since turn'd out to be a Fact, that every art would be made use of to lull the people of this Province and Continent into Security, in order that the Conspirators against our Rights and Liberties might carry on their Schemes and compleat their System of Tyranny without Opposition or Molestation. The first part of their plan, they imagin'd they had finish'd; that is, the Establishment of a Revenue: And though this was far from being sufficient to answer their whole purpose, they thought that if they could put the people to sleep, they might the more easily add to this revenue, at some future time, and plead the present submission for a precedent. They therefore began upon the second and equally important part of their plan, which was to appropriate the revenue they had rais'd, to set up an Executive, absolutely independent of the legislative, which is to fly the last, the nearest approach to absolute Tyranny.

The Governor, who was the first American *Pensioner*, had now an exorbitant Salary allowed him out of the money exported from the people: And although this was directly repugnant to the obvious meaning, if not the very letter of the Charter, much was said by *Caesars* and the Tribe of ministerial Writers in Mr. *Draper*'s paper, to reconcile it to the people. But the people, whom they generally in their Incubrations treated with an air of contempt, as an unthinking herd, had a better understanding of things than they imagined they had: They were almost universally disgusted with the innovation, while the advocates for it were yet endeavouring to make the world believe, that the opposition to it arose from a few men only, of "no property" and "desperate fortunes," who were "endeavouring to bring things into confusion, that they might have the advantage of bettering their fortunes by plunder." Little did they think that it was then known, as it now appears in fact, that those who were assiduously watching for places, preferment and pensions, were in truth the very men of *no property*, and had no other way of mending their shattered fortunes, but by being the sharers in the spoils of their country.

Scarcely had the General Assembly the opportunity of expressing their full Sentiments of the mischievous tendency, of having a Governor absolutely dependent on the Crown for his being and support, before the alarming News arriv'd of the Judges of the Superior Court being placed in the same Situation.) This insolence of Administration was so quickly repeated, no doubt from a full persuasion of the truth of the accounts received from their infatuated tools on this side of the atlantick, that the temper of the people would now admit of the experiment. But the News was like Thunder in the Ears of all but a detestable and detested few: Even those who had been inclin'd to think favorably of the Governor and the Judges, were alarm'd at it. And indeed what honest and sensible man or woman could contemplate it without horror! We all began to shudder at the Prospect of the same tragical Scenes being acted in this Country, which are recorded in the English History as having been acted when their Judges were the meer Creatures, Dependents and Tools of the Crown. Such an Indignation was discover'd and express'd by almost every one, at so daring an Insult upon a free people, that it was difficult to keep our Resentment within its proper bounds. Many were ready to call for immediate Vengeance, perhaps with more zeal than discretion: How soon human Prudence and Fortitude, directed by the wise and righteous Governor of the world, may point out the time and the means of successfully revenging the publick Wrongs of America, I leave to those who have been the Contrivers and Abbettors of these destructive Measures, seriously to consider. I hope and believe that I live in a Country, the People of which are too intelligent and too brave to submit to Tyrants: And let me remind the greatest of them all, "there is a degree of patience beyond which human Nature will not bear"!

Amidst the general Anxiety the memorable Meeting was called, with Design that the Inhabitants might have the Opportunity, of expressing their Sense calmly and dispassionately; for it is from such a Temper of Mind, that we are to expect a rational, manly and successful Opposition to the ruinous Plans of an abandoned Administration: And it is for this Reason alone, that the petty Tyrants of this Country have always dreaded and continue still to dread, a regular Assembly of the People.

The desirable Effects of this Meeting, contemptible as it was at first represented to be, together with the Prospect of what may be further expected from it, may possibly be the Subject of a future Paper.

Yours, CANDIDUS.

April 10, 1773.

WE hear from Connecticut that application has been made to the Superior Court of that Colony, by the Officers of the Customs, for a Writ of Assistants; which is of the nature of General Warrants so justly clamour'd against by the people of England a few years ago.

By Acts of Parliament, "any officer of his Majesty's Customs" may be "authorized by Writ of Assistants under the Seal of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer to take a Constable, Headborough or other Officer inhabiting near unto the place, and in the Day time to enter and go into any House, Shop, Cellar, Warehouse or Room or other place, and in case of resistance to break open Doors, Chests, Trunks and other Package, there to seize and from thence to bring any kind of Goods or Merchandize whatsoever prohibited or uncustomed, and to put and secure the same in his Majesty's Storehouse." And by an Act of Parliament it is enacted, that "the Officers for collecting his Majesty's revenue and inspecting the plantation Trade in America, shall have the same Powers and Authorities to enter Houses, &c. But no Authority being expressly given by this Act to any particular Court in America to grant such Writs of Assistants, to obviate Doubts whether such officers can legally *enter Houses* and other places there; by the renowned revenue Act 7 George III. it is enacted that such Writ of Assistants "shall and may be granted by the Superior or Supreme Court of Justice, having Jurisdiction within such Colony or Plantation respectively". It is presumed that there is no Act of the Colony of Connecticut empowering their Superior Court to grant a Writ of Assistants; If then such Writ shall be issued from that Court, it must be by Virtue of the Authority of an Act of Parliament alone. Will not this, upon some future occasion, be urged by a pensioned Governor of another Colony, as an Instance of Submission to the Jurisdiction of the British Parliament in Connecticut? And what is still more, it will be giving the Sanction of the highest Court of Law, in the most popular and free Government in America, to an Act of Parliament made with the express Purpose of raising a Revenue in America without the consent of the people who pay it! In this view the matter appears to be of great consequence indeed: Justly was it said in one of the Connecticut Papers, that "a more important Cause was never agitated in this or any other part of his Majesty's Dominions."

ON FRYDAY NEXT.

At THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon,
Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,

By Benjamin Church,

At his Usual Place of Sale,

A great variety of valuable Articles,—viz.—

Superfine Broad Cloths,—Scarlets,—Blues,—and other Colours,—Serges,—Forrest Cloths,—Shalloons,—Tammies,—Linsil Hollands,—Checks,—Bed Ticken,—Callicoes,—Lawns,—Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.—House Furniture,—as Tables,—Mahogony Desk,—Beaure,—Feather Beds,—Chairs, &c.—Wearing Apparell, Watches, &c. &c.—Sale at 3 o'Clock, P. M.

N. B. Also half a Dozen Mahogany Chairs.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber, being in a Passion, did oppose, beat, and otherways ill-treat Mr. Joseph Otis, jun. of Boston, Deputy-Sheriff, whom in the Execution of his Office, (which I am sensible was a great Violation of the Laws of this Province, which Laws I ever desire to be governed by,) and am sorry for so doing; and ask his Forgiveness in this public Manner, that others may not be guilty of the same Breach of Laws.

Boston, 25 March 1773. R. PALMER.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. John Brown, late of Boston, Glazier, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to——— And those that have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Claims to the Subscriber, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for a Speedy Settlement.

ELENOR BROWN.

Sabbath-day Night the 4th of April, 1773; Was Stolen out of the Subscriber's Stable in Nottingham, in New-Hampshire, a likely and valuable Gelden Horse, about 9 Years old, full 14 Hands high, well spread, of a pale Red Colour, a white Stripe scattered down his Face, and white remarkably scattered over the Ball of his right Eye. Branded with the Letter H on his left Thigh, Paces fairly and Trots well, carries a good Head, and a bushy Tail, such a Horse was seen near Morning with a Mulatto or dark Skin'd Man, Riding full speed through Kingston, towards the Bay Government.

Whoever shall take up and bring me said Horse shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Expences paid by BENJAMIN BUTLER.

Whereas the Proprietors of *Silvester-Town*, so called, lying on Androscoggen River, in the County of *Cumberland*, at their Meeting legally held by Adjournment on the 7th Day of October, A. D. 1772, Voted a further Tax of *Thirty Shillings* on each Original Share, of which the said Proprietors have been legally notified: And whereas many of them notwithstanding are still delinquent in paying said Tax, This is therefore to give Notice, that so much of said delinquent Proprietors Land as will be sufficient to pay said Tax, and all other necessary Charges, will be Sold at Public Vendue to the highest Bidder, at the House of Doctor *Jeremiah Hall*, Innholder in Pembrook, on Monday the 24th Day of May next, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. and if then not all Sold, said Vendue to be adjourned from Day to Day as Occasion requires. *Per Order of the Committee*,

WILLIAM TURNER, Prop. Clerk.

Brittania, April 6, 1773.

Robert Ruggles

INFORMS his Customers and others, That he has Imported in the Ship London, Capt. Calef, Master, from LONDON,

A large Assortment of English & India GOODS, which he will sell by Wholesale or Retail, for the Cash, as cheap as can be bought at any Shop or Store in Town.

◊ vid pa. 1085 ‡ vid speeches, page 213—242—257 ∨ vid Councils answer pa. 224.—247—vid answers of the House pa. 229—250 * see Index under Commissioners (1) vid L^d Dartmouths Letter pa. 209—& act of Parliament pa. 176) vid his Resolutions &c. pa. 199 (and pa. 187 Proceedings &c. 86.

From the ROYAL GRANADA GAZETTE, Mar. 6.

ST. VINCENT, February 27.

ON Wednesday the 15th inst. a number of Caraibs came into the Grand Camp of Macaricou, and a Treaty of Peace and Friendship was then concluded by his Excellency General Dalrymple, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and by the Chiefs of Grand Sabre, Millaret, Rabuca, Mecaricou, Baliara, Cushamaroon, Louis la Colorine, Campocarabou, Ouaouarou, and Espagnol, for themselves and the rest of their people.—The Articles of which Treaty are as follow.

I. All hostile proceedings to cease; a firm and lasting peace and friendship to succeed.

II. The Caraibs shall acknowledge his Majesty to be the rightful Sovereign of the island and domain of St. Vincent; take an oath of fidelity to him as their king; furnish absolute submission to his will and lay down their arms.

III. They shall submit themselves to the laws and obedience of his Majesty's government, with power to the Governor to enact further regulations for the publick advantage, as shall be convenient. (This article only regards their transactions with his Majesty's subjects, not being Indians, their intercourse and customs with each other, in the quarters allotted them not being affected by it.) And all regulations to receive his Majesty's Governor's approbation before carried into execution.

IV. A portion of Lands hereafter mention'd to be allotted for the residence of the Caraibs, viz. from the river Rouroun to Point Espagnol on the one side, and from the River Analibou to Point Espagnol on the other side, according to the lines to be drawn by his Majesty's surveyors, from the sources of the Rivers to the tops of the mountains; the rest of the lands, formerly inhabited by Caraibs, for the future to belong entirely to his Majesty.

V. These lands not to be alienated, either by sale, lease or otherwise, but to persons properly authorised by his Majesty to receive them.

VI. Roads, ports, batteries, and communication to be made as his Majesty pleases.

VII. No undue intercourse with the French Islands, to be allowed.

VIII. Runaway slaves in the possession of the Caraibs are to be delivered up, and endeavours used to discover and apprehend the others, and an Engagement, in future not to encourage, receive or harbour any slave whatever: forfeiture of lands for harbouring; and carrying off the island a capital crime.

IX. Persons guilty of capital crimes against the English, are to be delivered up.

X. In time of danger to be aiding and assisting to his Majesty's subjects against their enemies.

XI. The three chiefs to remain to his Majesty.

XII. All conspiracies and plots against his Majesty, or his government, to be made known to his Governor, or other civil magistrates.

XIII. Leave (if required) to be given to the Caraibs to depart this Island, with their families and properties, and assistance in their transportation.

XIV. Deserters from his Majesty's service (if any) and runaway slaves from the French, to be taken up, in order that they may be returned to their masters.

XV. The chiefs of the different quarters are to render an account of the names and number of the inhabitants of their respective districts.

XVI. The chiefs, and their Caraibs, inhabiting to attend the Governor when required for his Majesty's service.

XVII. All possible facility, consistent with the laws of Great-Britain, to be afforded to the Caraibs in the sale of their produce, and in their trade to the different British Islands.

XVIII. Entire liberty of fishing, as well on the coast of St. Vincents, as well as at the neighbouring keys, to be allowed them.

XIX. In all cases when the Caraibs conceive themselves injured by his Majesty's other subjects, or other persons, & are desirous of having reference to the laws, or to the civil magistrates, an agent, being one of his Majesty's natural born Subjects, may be employed by themselves, or (if more agreeable, at his Majesty's cost.

XX. No Rangers, or white persons, to be permitted to settle among the Caraibs, without permission obtained in writing from the Governor.

XXI. These Articles subscribed to and observed, the Caraibs are to be rendered, secured, and fixed in their property, according to his Majesty's directions given, and all past offences forgot.

XXII. After the signing of this treaty, should any of the Caraibs refuse to observe the condition of it, they are to be considered and treated as enemies by both parties, and the most effectual means used to reduce them.

XXIII. The Caraibs shall take the following oaths, viz.

We A. B. do swear in the Name of the immortal God and Christ Jesus, that we will bear true Allegiance to his Majesty George the Third, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith; and that we will pay due obedience to the laws of Great-Britain and the Island St. Vincent; and will well and truly observe every article of the treaty concluded between his said Majesty and the Caraibs; and we do acknowledge, that his said Majesty is rightful Lord & Sovereign of all the Island of St. Vincent; and that the Lands held by us the Caraibs, are granted through his Majesty's Clemency.

On the Part of his Majesty,
W. DALRYMPLE.

On the Part of the Caraibs,
Jean Baptiste, Dujont Regal, Bayardel, Dirang, Simon, Labau, Senior, Beaumont, Justin Beaumont, Chauset, Desert Baramont, Latime, Junior, Braca, Saint, Francis Large, St. Laro, Anisette, Clement, Regal, Matthieu, Jean Louis Pacquin, Gadel Geiban, John Baptiste, Lauzo, Brandon. Du Valat, Bauchario, Deruba Bonichard, Canaio.

RETURN of the Casualties of the Royal Artillery, the 6th, 14 h, 32d, 34th, 58th, 60th, 63 h and 70th Regiments, exclusive of the Marines, from the Time of their taking the Field against the Charaibe Indians, in St. Vincents, on September 26. 1772, to the Conclusion of the Campaign, the 20th of February, 1773. viz.—*Killed*, 2 Lieut. Colonels, 3 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 65 Rank and File.—*Wounded*, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 8 Serjeants, 73 Rank and File.—*Deceased*, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 8 Serjeants, 200 Rank and File.—*Deserted*, 4 Rank and File.—*Sick*, 1 Lieut. Col. 5 Captains, 12 Subalterns, 16 Serjeants, and 394 Rank and File. In all 697.

BOSTON, April 12.

YESTERDAY Afternoon Capt. Calef, arrived here from London but last from the Downs in about 5 Weeks; and sailed from thence in Company with the Captains Scott, Gallahan, Cartwright, and a Brig belonging to Nantucket.

In Capt. Calef came Passengers Mr. Frederick Wm. Geyer, and Mr. Jer. Allen, of this Place, Merchants, and Mr. Merrill, of Connecticut.

The Public Prints in February contain very little News, except the Debates in Parliament relative to the East India Affairs, (which still remain unsettled) and the Expedition to St. Vincent, which is much disapproved of by many of the Members of that august Assembly; but an English Paper of the 3d of March, which we are favored with by one of the Passengers, mentions, That on the 16th and 17th of February they had there a prodigious high Wind, or rather Hurricane, by which great Damage was done in London and other Places, by blowing down Houses, Chimnies, &c. and to the Shipping in the River, as almost every Vessel from Greenwich to London Bridge, were drove from their Moorings; and by running foul of each other several of the smaller ones were sunk, and many Lives lost; others dismasted, and some drove ashore; among the latter were the Ship Earl of Dunmore, and Duchess of Gordon, in the New-York Trade;—Great Damage was likewise done at Cowes, Portsmouth, Downs and other Seaport Places, the "Elements (as the Paper says) seem'd to be all over in a ferment, and the Clouds appeared of a fiery red for many Hours." Capt. Hall, of this Place, in a Ship just arrived in the Downs from Dartmouth, was drove ashore off Kingsdown, and lost her Rudder, and received other Damage:——

It is said great alterations in the Ministry were talk'd of, and that the Premier would be obliged to resign, that the Court Party will be sorry to part with him:—Her Majesty has been delivered of another Prince, which was christened by the Name of Augustus Frederick:—Advice was received of the Death of Charles Emanuel the IIId. King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy, aged 72, who is succeeded by his Son aged 32:—That a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, and a number of Regiments were said to be ordered for America, but to what Part of it, or for what Purpose, is not mentioned:—That Lord Bellamont, who was wounded in the Groin, by a Bullet, in a Duel lately fought with Lord Townshend, was in so dangerous a state, that he is not expected to live; he has expressed his desire that his noble Antagonist would take the Care of his Children, which Lord——d has declared he would readily comply with.

The Captains Hood and Jenkins, are arrived at London from this Place.

A Letter from Pittsfield, dated the 7th Instant, says, "Three Convicts for Counterfeiting York-Money, were all hanged on Friday last," at Albany.

On Monday last the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company made Choice of the Rev'd Mr. SIMEON HOWARD of this Town, to preach the Sermon on the Anniversary of the Election of their Officers the first Monday in June next.

On Thursday last died suddenly, Captain John Dobel, in the 72d Year of his Age. His Funeral will be attended this Afternoon, precisely at Four o'Clock, from his House near the North-Church, when his Relations and Friends are desired to attend.

LAST Friday died here very suddenly, BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Esq; Ætat. 59, whose Conduct in Life was such, as procured him the Esteem and Regard of those who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance; and abundantly proved the Propriety of his Appointment to the Execution of several public Trusts. By his Death, his Widow is deprived of one of the best of Husbands, his Children of a tender Parent, and the Community of a very valuable Member.

His Funeral is to be To-morrow at four o'Clock, when it is hoped his Friends and Acquaintance will give their attendance.

Last Night died Mrs. Lucy Newell, Wife of Mr. William Newell. Her Funeral is to be on Wednesday next, at 4 o'Clock, from the House of Widow Marshall in Cole Lane, where her Friends are desired to attend.

DIED of the nervous Disorder, within 24 Hours of each other, Abigail and Elizabeth Pain, Sisters, aged 18 and 14, lived both in Mr. George Leonard's Family.

Died in the West-Indies, Mr. John Gridley of this Town.

JOSEPH KETTELL takes this Method to return his hearty Thanks to his Friends and Fellow Citizens, and to the Town of Charlestown, for their extraordinary Kindness and Activity at the late Fire, and shall ever esteem himself their much obliged humble Servant.

Duncan Ingraham, jun.

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers and the Publick, that he has just received per the London, Capt. Robert Calef, a very genteel Assortment of English, India and Scotch GOODS, which will be ready for Sale in a few Days, at his Shop in Union Street, Boston, where they will be Sold at such Prices as he flatters himself will be Satisfactory to every Person, who will please to favour him with their Custom.

N. B. Among his Goods are a very great Choice of Callicoes, and some tasty Superfine Broad Cloths.

A Woman that can be well recommended, and understands taking Care of Children and wants a Place, may hear of one by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At TEN in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction-Room in *Queen-Street*,
A Variety of GOODS
——Among which are——
A few Pieces of Callicoes, Chinces and printed Cottons, 3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide Irish Linnens, Dripl, plain, and Flowered Lawns, Manchester Cotton Checks, Velverets, Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Mens and Womens Cotton Hose, Sewing Silks, Ribbons, &c. &c. Also a few Boxes 10 by 8, and 8 by 6 Window Glass, and a Variety of Hard Ware.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY next—TEN o'Clock.

On TUESDAY the 20th Instant,
At ELEVEN o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,
A Quantity of good SUGARS,
In Hogsheads and Barrels.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
——TUESDAY 20th Instant, XI o'Clock——

At *Concert-Hall*, on Thursday the 22d Instant, will be a grand CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. First, Violin by Mr. Morgan, Harpsichord by Mr. Propert. The first Act will conclude with the celebrated Highland Ladie Concerto; and by particular Desire will be sung, the Favorite Song of Mongo, out of the Padlock.

Tickets to be had of the Printers, at the British Coffee House, and at Mr. Propert's Lodgings, at Half a Dollar each. To begin at Seven o'Clock.

N. B. No Money to be taken at the Door.

Mallet's PRINTERS.

Mr. Edwards begs leave to inform the Publick through the Channel of your Paper, that the late Fire broke out in a Store 40 Feet above his Shop, which consumed his two Warehouses with all his Stock and Tools to the amount of 600l. Sterling.

As he is very suspicious that those Buildings were set on Fire by some ill-minded Person or Persons, he now promises a Reward of TEN POUNDS L. M. to any who shall give Information of the perpetrators of so Wicked a Deed, in order that they may be brought to Justice: And takes this opportunity to return his most sincere and hearty Thanks to his Friends and the Publick for their kind assistance and peculiar mark of Friendship.

Lost at the Fire on the 4th Instant,
a Leather Pocket, mark'd P. Green, No. 2. Whoever comes are requested to inform where the same may be found.

The best *ISLE SHOALS*
DUMB FISH,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN ADAMS,
Opposite the Old-South Meeting-House, *BOSTON*.

Directly for *CUMBERLAND*,
In *Nova-Scotia*,
THE Sloop OLIVE, ZERDIAL WESTON, Master, Will sail in Six Days; Freighters and Passengers may agree with the Master on board said Sloop, lying at *Pulling's* Wharf, or with *John Deming*, at *Webb's* Wharf.

TO BE LETT
A convenient Brick House four Rooms on the Floor, has a Paved Yard, with a suitable Garden, all in good Repair suitable for a Gentleman, situated a little above the Orange Tree, leading to *Newgodon*. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LETT
A House and Shop situated in Middle Street near the Mill Bridge, in good Repair suitable for a Person in Trade, for further Particulars Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.
A convenient Brick Tenement, slated and well finished, situated in Oliver's Street, leading up to Fort Hill, to be enter'd upon the twentieth Day of May next. Also, to be Sold a Mainsail and Foresail almost new, suitable for a Snow of 120 Tons; a new Mainsail and Foresail suitable for a Schooner of 70 Tons, and a Mainsail and Foresail half worn, suitable for a Sloop of 80 Tons. For further particulars, inquire of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,
A large Double House, pleasantly situated in Cole-Lane, accommodated with a Fore Garden, and Pump of exce'nt Water, rents from 30 to 35 per Annum, the whole in good Repair; inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold by Deacon Amos Kimball of Fitchburg,
A Farm in Winchendon, containing One Hundred and Eight Acres, under improvement, a House and Barn thereon, a Brook running through said Farm, with a good Mill Spot thereon. For further Particulars, Inquire of said Kimball.

Buried in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Nine Whites. NO Blacks.
Baptis'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week*

Monday, 24 mins after 6		Friday, 44 m aft. 7	
Tuesday, 12 min. af. 5		Saturday, 33 m. af. 8	
Wednesday, 3 m. aft. 6		Sunday, 24 m. af. 9	
Thursday 54 min. after 6		Monday's last Q. 23 Day 22h.	

Vid 1st Column. ✤ Townsend
Vid page 269. ✱ see pa. 182, 225, 238, 261, 265, 269

ALL Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And Sold by EDES *and* GILL, *in Queen-Street*,
[Price, *only* One Quarter of a Dollar.]

AN ESSAY

Concerning the true original extent and End of CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

BY JOHN LOCKE, ESQ;

IT is well known among the Learned, that Mr. Locke's two Treatiſe' on Government, of which this is the Principal and by far the moſt Valuable, contributed more eſſentially to the eſtabliſhing the Throne of our Great Deliverer King William, and conſequently to the ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, than the Battle of the Boyne, or indeed all the Victories ſince obtained. His firſt Diſcourſe has alſo been of great Uſe, as it is a moſt thorough Reſutation of the Errors of Sir Robert Filmer, and his Followers, viz.—"That the Right and Power of Princes is divine and indefeaſible"—"That Adam was a King before he had Children or Subjects to Rule over"—"That all the Kings of the Earth derive their Titles from God thro' King Adam"—And "that Adam's eldeſt Male Heir, wherever and whatever he be, has a Right to be recogniz'd as the firſt Monarch on the Globe in Point of Rank," &c. But where he is to be found, or to find his Kingdom, even Filmer never could tell. Theſe Vagaries have to all appearance long ſince been pretty generally exploded. The game now in Vogue among the Promoters of Arbitrary Power is, to undermine the Principles of Truth and Juſtice. The heavy ſtruck Hands with the Speculative Atheiſts, who by their Endeavors to ſap the Foundations of all Virtue and Religion—Natural and Revealed, are become the beloved Allies of moſt modern Politicians. The political Teſtament of a Richlieu, The Leviathan of a Hobbs, or the Fables of a Mandeville, taking firm Poſſeſſion of ſlender Brains and narrow Souls, have produced thoſe Monſters of Bribery, Corruption, Perfidy and Prodigality, on both Sides of the Atlantic, with which this Age ſo much abounds. To ſome of theſe may be attributed the immenſe Debt under which a great Nation is now groaning.—An Army of many Legions of Placemen and Penſioners, whoſe Increaſe is rapid and whoſe Avarice is boundleſs, threaten the Ruin of one of the fineſt Kingdoms in the World. When Locuſts and Caterpillars have deſtroyed one Region, 'tis natural for them to attempt Inroads on another—The preſent Criſis is very alarming—Every honeſt and good Man in America muſt be under a very ſenſible Concern for himſelf and for his Poſterity.—Perhaps there never was a Time ſince the Diſcovery of this new World, when People of all Ranks every where ſhow'd ſo eager a Spirit of Inquiry into the Nature of their Rights and Privileges, as at this Day.—This at all Times is a laudable Spirit, and ought to be encouraged—It has therefore been judged very ſeaſonable and proper to put it in the Power of every free Man on this Continent to furniſh himſelf at ſo eaſy a Rate with the noble Eſſay juſt now re publiſhed.—This Eſſay alone, well ſtudied and attended to, will give to every intelligent Reader a better View of the Rights of Men and of Engliſhmen, and a clearer Inſight into the Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, than all the Diſcourſes on Government—The Eſſays in Politicks and Books of Law in our Language.—It ſhould be early and carefully explained by every Father to his Son, by every Preceptor in our public and private Schools to his Pupils, and by every Mother to her Daughter.—Nor would either of theſe prove ſo difficult a Taſk as ſome may at firſt imagine.—The Utility of ſuch a Practice would be very ſoon quite viſible. The Roman Ladies, eſpecially thoſe of the firſt Rank and Faſhion, not only taught their Daughters, but their Sons, the firſt Rudiments of Learning. Theſe noble Matrons by their Senſe and Virtue, contributed in this and a Thouſand other Inſtances, no leſs towards the building up their glorious Republic than the Wiſdom and Valour of the greateſt Captain's: Nay, had the latter preſerved their Virtue inſtead of ſinking into Aſiatic Luxury, and its attendant Vices, that renowned Fabric of Government might have been now ſeen in its full Splendor.

P. S. Mr. Locke's two Treatiſe' have been lately publiſhed together in England, and univerſally read and admired by all Lovers of Liberty there. For the Reaſon already hinted, the latter Part only is now republiſh here, which has alſo rendered it much cheaper than if incumbered with the prolix Confutation of Filmer and his Diſciples, few of which are yet to be found in this Country.

FLOUR.

To be Sold for *Caſh or ſhort Credit*, at Store No. 6, leading down to Trea's and Spear's Wharves, a little South of the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall,

By James Swan,

Choice Philadelphia Flour, fine, ſuperfine and the beſt Baltimore ditto. Bar Iron, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Raiſins, &c. &c.

All which it is believed his Cuſtomers, Bakers, *Country Traders* and *others*, upon trial will be made ſenſible he Sells as Cheap as, if not Cheaper than, at any Store in Town.

For Charleſtown, (South-Carolina,)
THE SHIP INDUSTRY,
Will Sail immediately,
Freighters or Paſſengers are deſired to apply on Board, or of SAMUEL A. OTIS.

CHOCOLATE

TO BE SOLD BY JOSEPH MANN, choice Chocolate made by himſelf, and Warranted pure, likewiſe good Cocoa Shells, at his Houſe in Water-Street, next Door to Mr. Ebenezer Torrey *Baker*, at the Sign of the Wheat Sheaff near Oliver's Dock, Boſton.—Alſo Cocoa taken in to Grind: Any Gentleman who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on having it done with Fidelity and Diſpatch.—At the ſame place may be had a few Quintals of SALT FISH, and fifteen Barrels of ALEWIVES.

TO BE SOLD OR LETT,
A Dwelling-Houſe, four Rooms on the Floor, a Barn, and Carpenter's Shop, with about two Acres of Land, ſituate near the Rev. Mr. Jackſon's in Brookline, and on the Great Road leading from Boſton to Watertown. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

WANTED in a Family, a Boy 8 or 9 Years of Age. Enquire of the Printers.

Amory's, Taylor & Rogers

CONTINUE to Import from the firſt Hands, large Aſſortments of Engliſh, Scotch and India GOODS, with a great Variety of Hard Ware, which they ſell by WHOLESALE, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in Kingſtreet.

They deſire alſo to acquaint the Public that they have open'd a Shop at the ſame Place, where all the above Aſſortments will be ſold by RETAIL, at a Price that will be ſure to recommend them.

Alſo, choice Connecticut PORK.

MADEIRA WINE,
A Few Pipes to be Sold Cheap at Mr. HUNT's Cellar, under the Brick Meeting, Inquire at Dr. JONES's Shop. Boſton April 5th, 1773.

The Perſon who received a very large CHINA BOWL from Capt. Barrett's Houſe, in Friend-Street, during the late Fire in that Neighbourhood, ſhall be handſomely Treated if he will return it, or Proſecuted if he does not.

WANTS a GOOD PLACE
A young Man whoſe Character may be Examined, who underſtands Book-Keeping, and alſo underſtands tending a Store or Shop.
Enquire of the Printers.

WHALE-BOATS

BUILT and Repaired by JOHN LAMBERT, and Son, at the North-End, oppoſite the two Palaverers—where may be had, CEDAR and PINE BOARDS.

TO BE SOLD at the upper Corner Store, Minot's T.
A Quantity of very good Ship-Bread and FLOUR. Alſo a Quantity of Merchantable COD-FISH, and Bait MACKRELL.

Colony of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
NEWPORT, *March* 8, 1773.

WHEREAS Henry Spencer, of East-Greenwich, preſented a petition unto the General Aſſembly, repreſenting that he is an inſolvent Debtor, and praying that the benefit of an Act paſſed in June 1756, entitled, "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," may be extended unto him: Which petition the General Aſſembly referred unto the next ſeſſion, and ordered that in the mean time, his creditors ſhould be notified by an advertiſement, to be inſerted three weeks, ſucceſſively, in the Newport Mercury, Providence Gazette, and one of the Boſton news-papers, to appear to anſwer the ſame:

I do, therefore hereby notify the creditors of the ſaid Henry Spencer to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Newport, within and for the ſaid Colony, on the firſt Wedneſday in May next, then and there to ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the ſaid petition ſhould not be granted. *Henry Ward*, Sec'y.

All Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Abbe*, late of Hopkington, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to *Aaron Abbe*, or *John Vail*, of ſaid Hopkington, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid deceaſed: All Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to ſaid Executors for Adjuſtment.

Loſt or Stolen from the Subſcriber, laſt December, almoſt a new Watch, with a China Face and Flower'd Caſe, a Seal Key and Chain, and part of an old Braſs Key hanging to it; the Number and Makers Name not known. Whoever ſhall find ſaid Watch and Return it to the Subſcriber in Sandwich or the Printers hereof, ſhall be Handſomely rewarded.
NATH. FREEMAN.
Sandwich March 5th, 1773.

The Subſtance of a Petition preſented to the General Court in their laſt Seſſion:

A Petition of *Seth Sweetſer* and others, Proprietors of a certain Tract of Land ſituate in the County of Lincoln in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, at or near a Place called Pemaquid in the Eaſtward Parts of ſaid Province, granted by the Council of Plymouth in Great-Britain in the Year 1631, to Robert Aldſworth and Giles Elbridge, known by the Name of Pemaquid Lands, ſheweth, That they and their Anceſtors and others have been at great Pains and Expences in making Surveys, Plans and Diviſions of ſaid Land, and in bringing forward Settlements and making Improvements there, and in many other ways in managing, ordering and diſpoſing the Affairs of ſaid Pemaquid Propriety or Company for a courſe of 30 Years paſt; That in the courſe of theſe Tranſactions, they have frequently voted to raiſe Monies for neceſſary Purpoſes, and have ordered ſuch Sums to be laid and apportioned on the ſeveral Proprietors according to each Proprietors Intereſt in the Land and to ſtrict Equity; and have ſtated Accounts, paid and received Monies, &c.—But in ſome Inſtances through Error and want of Information in the Law in voting Sums of Money to be raiſed, and in forming Aſſeſſments of thoſe Sums upon the Proprietors, they have not as they are now adviſed conformed in all Things to the ſtrict Regulations of the Law, though they have in all Reſpects conformed to the Principles of Equity and good Conſcience, as will appear by their Books of Records, Proceedings and Accounts: But that ſome of ſaid Proprietors have not paid their reſpective Quotas and Proportion of the Expences and intended Aſſeſſments, but are conſiderably in arrear; but on Account of the Irregularities aforeſaid the Proprietors are informed that they cannot proceed to collect and levy ſaid Quotas or to make Sale of the Lands of delinquent Proprietors for the Payment of their juſt Proportions, which are ſtill in arrear and unpaid, without great hazard of Law-Suits and Perplexities: Wherefore the Petitioners pray for a Ratification of their paſt Proceedings, and that the ſaid Company or Propriety may be impowered to proceed to collect and levy the Sums that are ſtill in arrear by Sale of the delinquent Proprietors Lands or otherwiſe according to Law; any want of Conformity to the ſtrict Regulation of the Law relating to the Votes, Aſſeſſments, Proceedings of Proprietors of common and undivided Lands notwithſtanding.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 24, 1773.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioners notify all Perſons concerned by inſerting the Subſtance of this Petition and Order in *Edes & Gill's* and *Draper's* News-Papers three Weeks ſucceſſively, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, on the third Wedneſday of the next Seſſion of the General Court why the Prayer thereof ſhould not be granted.
Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.
In COUNCIL, *February* 25, 1773.
Read and Concurred, THO'S FLUCKER, Sec'y.
A true Copy, atteſt. JN°. COTTON, D. Sec'y.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, on Wedneſday the 14th Day of *April* next, at One o'Clock, if not Sold at private Sale before that Time.

NEAR ſixty acres of land, lying in Woburn, ſeven miles from Charleſtown ferry, and on the great road from Boſton to Haverhill and Dunſtable; all well fenced with ſtone-wall, conſiſting of mowing, ploughing, orcharding and paſturing, all ſuitably divided with walls; with a large houſe on the ſame, nicely and handſomely finiſhed, for a gentleman's ſeat, a tavern, or a trader, with a large barn and other out-houſes on the ſame. The houſe hath been kept as a tavern for many years paſt, known by the name of the Black-Horſe. For further particulars, inquire of the owner on the ſame. The Sale to be on the premiſes. Woburn, March 22, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,
A good Farm lying near a Mile from Bolton Meeting Houſe, whereon is a large Houſe and Barn, &c. Said Farm lies out of the way of the Froſt, and contains near Ninety Acres of Land which abounds with excellent Watering, Paſturing, Mowing, Tillage, Wood Land, Orcharding, and other conveniences too many to be here enumerated. For further Particulars Inquire of *Simon Houghton*, living in ſaid Town.
Paxton March 13th, 1773.

A Good Farm to be Sold in Leominſter, containing 90 Acres, with a good Houſe and Barn, well finiſhed, and other good Buildings, about two Miles from Meeting, and well wooded and watered, all under good Improvement, and a fine Orchard which makes 40 Barrels of Cyder yearly, and upon the County Road to Worceſter, about 45 Miles from Boſton, and a fine Place for a Trade, and has been improved ſome Time as a Tavern, and ſtands where four Roads meet, ſells 250 Foot Barn of good Engliſh Hay. Alſo 220 Acres of Land in Aſhburnham, to be Sold, with a good Houſe and Barn, keeps 20 Head of Cattle Summer & Winter. For further Particulars inquire of AMOS KENDALL of Leominſter. March 16, 1773. (6w.)

Boſton: Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1773.